to be embedied in the three great measures-the Freed-

The bill to calarge the powers of the Freedmen's Burean was early in the session introduced into the Senate, and it passed that hody January 23. The history of this important measure may be briefly traced. The House continued to debate it at length; the Democrats, of course, Pebruary 6, by a vote of 135 to 33, and referred back to the Senate. Most of the Kores amendments were approved by the Senate, by which the bill was again passed bruary 8. On the Bin, it stood triumphantly approved a President's stansture to become a law. It received need not repeat his arguments, nor those by which they were refuted. Perhaps the most dangerous of all the obates which are to be mainly affected by its provisions." This objection, if somet at all, would have made worthless all of the legislation referring to the Rebel States. There were other points in the President's Message more painful, as showing blindness or indifference to alarming, for it indicated that he was ready at once to give mining the terms of its reconstruction. On February 20, the Senate failed to pass the bill over the veto, by 30 Yeas to 18 Nays. Sla Senators who had voted for the bill, now surrained the veto. The reasons given by Messrs, Dixon, - Doelittle, Morgan, Norton, Stewart, and Van Winkle, for this sudden change of policy were various, but the discrepancies made no difference; their action was the only matter of importance. The failure of the Senate was halled with acclauations in the South, and by the Copperheads. Mr. Veltandigham's voice could not exdelight, and he had 100 cannon fired in in Dayton, Ohio, to faintly signify his admiration for the President. This joy was but short-lived, for the Senate and House almost isomediately introduced resolutions to continue in force the existing Bureau. These measures continued to be delated, and. May 1, the House passed an appropriation of \$11,000,000 for the Bureau by a vote of 79 to 4t. May 19, the House passed a bill continuing the Bureau for two years by the decisive vote of 96 to 22. The Senate in the meanwhile had been chiefly occupied bill for the continuous of the Freedmen's Bureau, differing from the House bill in a very important matter-it did not guarantee procession to the freedmen of the lands on the Sea Islands of South Carolina, which they held by order of Gen. Sherman. July 3, the House agreed with the Senate amondment, and the bill was sent to the President for his electrice. On the 16th it was rejerned to Cougress without his approval, Mr. Johnson affirming that the Civil Rights bill made this bill superfluous. This singular argument failed to convince Congress, and on the same day the bill was dopted in both mouses by two-thirds majorities-in the Senate by 33 Year to 12 Nays, and in the House by 104 Yeas to 33 Nays. Thus this important measure for the protection of the Southern blocks, which, in its first and best form, passed the Senate January 25, was for nearly six months threatened with defeat by the opposition of triumphant, and the fidelity of Congress received the earn

est immus of the nation. The second of the great measures for the reconstruction of the Union was the Civil Rights bill, introduced in the Sonate by Mr. Trumbull. After some amendments the bill was passed, February 2. In the House was debated thoroughly, and on March 9 recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for alteration in its details. The House, March 13, adopted it as amended by a vote of 109 to 38. The Senate, March 15, passed it, and it was sent to the President. It received the usual veto March 27, the President opposing not the terms of the bill, but its purpose. Mr. Trumbull, a few days afterward said in the course of a very able speech, reviewing the President's message, that Mr. Johnson , though shown the bill while it was before Congress, and requested to make known his objections that, if possible, it might be modified to sait his wishes, never signified any opposition until after ats passage. April 6, the bill was passed by the Senate, over the veto, by 33 Yeas to 15 Nays The House, on the 9th, neutralized the veto by 122 to 41, and the vote was received with tumultuous cheering. Mr. Raymond of New-York was the only Republican member who voted to sustain the veto. The bill thus be rams a law, but well-founded fears were expressed that the President would not enforce it. Events soon justified this apprehension. Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau received information near the end of June that the bill was entirely disregarded in parts of Maryland, and a rase cited, where the Criminal Court of Calvert County had sold men into Slavery for various periods, too truly represented the spirit throughout the South. Still the principle had been affirmed, the courts were legally bound enforce it, Congress had done its best, and for the non-execution of the laws the President was responsible. When we consider the bill, we are satisfied that Congress could searcely have framed a better one. It establishes universal and impartial conditions of citizenship, and gives to all citizens, irrespective of race and color, the right to testify in the courts, sue, make contracts, &c.; prohibits illegal punishment, and, in brief, raises the freedmen from an anomalous and unjust condition of serfdom. The question of suffrage is not touched by this bill, Congress having attempted to reach it by other

The third measure of reconstruction was reported by the Committee on Reconstruction Japuary 22. It was a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, basing representation and taxes upon population, except that where the elective franchise is denied or abridged, on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color should be excluded from the computation. It was eferred back to the Committee by the House January 30, and next day was reported back, with the clause of cerning taxation excinded. The House then passed it by a two-thirds vote of 120 to 46. In the Senate it met with a different fate. Mr. Sumner, whose policy we have already stated, February 5, offered a substitute declaring that in all States lateley declared to be in rebellion there should be no denial of rights, civil or political, on account of color or race. He supported this measure in a speech of remarkable carnestness. Mr. Sumner's substitute was never passed, but the original resolution was defeated in the Senate March 9, by 25 Yeas to 22 Nays, on the motion to adopt. The subject then rested with the Reconstruction Committee unti April 30, when Messrs. Fessenden and Stevens preseated a report upon which it was thought the Union ngress would sgree. It offered another amendment to the Constitution, forbidding States to abridge the Elligens not less than 21 years of age. It excluded until signed to a Committee, and sent over till December. The tair & 1879, all persons, who voluntarily aided the Re- | pirit of this bill was carried out in other resolutions by Con-

policy which has been triemphantly executed, and baffled | bellion, from voting for President, Vice-President or Mempolicy which has been triemphantly executed, and battled all the plane and schemes of the naturity to entrap Con-all the plane and schemes of the naturity to entrap to the plane and schemes of the naturity to entrap to the innumerable questions concerning reconstruction contracted it. In this shape it passed the House, May, 10 by Congress squared consistent and deliberate action. Those a vote of 128 to 37. The Senate continued to debate it for several weeks, Mr. Stewart powerfully urging for a time his policy of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, but, o more power than any without the consent of Congress, of there being no chance for the adoption of this plan, the both Houses unanimously passed resolutions of thanks to thick it was the creature. One of the most important resolution, in an amended form, was passed, June 8, by 33 the Army and Navy, which at the close were practically measures which had birth in this Committee, is the con- Yeas to 11 Nays. On the 13th, it was adopted in the current resolution, reported February 29, that no Repre- House, by 120 to 32. The First Section was amended to define citizenship more cleerly, and the Third received an important change. The clause disenfranchising all Rebels till 1870 was stricken out, and it was declared, instead, the same day, by 109 Yeas to 40 Nays, and was debated | that any National or State officer who had given the Rebellion aid should not become a Senator or Representative, ted and barred the door that had an Elector for President or Vice-President, or hold civil been Joeked. Vainiv, Representatives and or military office under the United States. Congress was m Rebel States presented their credentials; in given power to remove this disability by a two-thirds rote. every case they were laid on the table or referred to the The President was requested to send the amendment to mittee. The Committee, acting by authority of Con- the several States for ratification. Mr. Johnson, June 22. sent Congress a message stating that copies had been of the Southern States, and freely used transmitted to the States by Mr. Seward, The President disapproved the amendment in positive language, chiefly upon the old ground-if quicksands can so be termedthat the Rebel States were not represented in Congress when the amendment was passed. Thus, this great measure, after Congressional consideration of five months, was matured, and is now before the people. Few of the has, in the main, consistently carried out. It may be said | States have thus far ratified it, owing to the non-session of the Legislature, but Connecticut, New-Hampshire, and Tennessee are already upon the record.

mea's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the amend-In this plan of reconstruction Congress met the determined opposition of the President, a misfortune which neutralized much of its effect. Mr. Johnson made no secret of his hostility to the Union party, very early in the ession, and in his celebrated speech of February 22d, in which he addressed a large crowd in the street, he deopposing it step by step. It was amended and adopted nonneed Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, and the Yebruary 6, by a vote of 135 to 33, and referred back to Union majority generally in Congress, as traitors—equally criminal as the Southern Rebels. On this occasion also introduced a new political term, by calling John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, a Dead Duck. Not conby two-thirds of each branch of Congress, and only needed | tent with this, the President, after condemning the whole policy of Congress as disunion, accused its Radical leaders of an attempt to procure his assassination. It must be remembered, however, that he had previously made a similar charge against Jeff. Davis, and if that precedent is of value, Congress may hope that Mr. Johnson will finally become its best friend. Under this Presidential opposition, the policy of Congress at last triumphed in the case of Tennessee. The attempt to force its members into Congress having failed, after the passage of the joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, the Union men of Tennessee resolved to adopt it, and though the President's influence in his own State was thrown against the amendment, it was passed by the Legislature, July 19, by a vote of 43 to 13. mestion of the admission of her representatives came up at once in Congress, and a bill for the restoration of the State to her former place in the Union was finally passed, July 23. The next day the President returned the bill with his signature, but protested against the radical terms in which it was framed. It is important to note that a bill from the Reconstruction Committee, providing that any State ratifying the Constitutional Amendment might send representatives to Congress was defeated in the House, by 75 to 48, Congress thus refusing to pledge itself in advance, and make the Amendment the sole test of re-admission of Rebel States. The restoration of Tennessee is a decisive proof that the Congressional plan of Recon struction, if sustained by the President, would speedily lead to the admission of every Southern State. To suit the case of Mr. Patterson, one of the Senators from Tennessee, the son-in law of the President, who had hold an office under the Robel Government, the Senate voted to modify the test oath, but the House by a large vote refused to concur. Mr. Patterson finally obtained his seat with little difficulty. With these measures many minor bills, intended to enforce their principles, were connected. Of this kind was Mr with the Civil Rights bill, but, June 27, it adopted a Julian's bill, offered Feb. 8, to dispose of the public lands in the South in such a way as to give the freedman a chauce to become a freeholder. April 23, the House Judiciary Committee reported against the President's recommendation to modify the test onth. Congress, however, earnestly Coming to a better understanding with Mr. Johnson, did not in any way attempt to force unnecessary troubles, and the Senate, May 17, rejected a moderate bill of Mr. Trumbull's, restraining the appointing power of the President. The history of the Tariff bill in this session is one of

neglect and disappointment. As early as January petitions in favor of a Protective Tariff were poured into in a few days by that of Atterney-Gen. Speed, In June and July it was debated in the House, and, July 10, passed by a vote of 94 to 53. Though not perfect, it was a decided improvement upon the tariff in existence. We would gladly have accepted it with all its faults, but had little hope of its nassage in the Senate. the President, and it finally became a law shorn of much of its original force. But the principle it embodied was next day the friends of protection introduced a revised bill into the House. Gradually the excellent measures which the Committee had originally reported were frittered away. The Senate accepted the revised bill July 24, with amendments, in which the House refused to concur. A Committee of Conference was appointed, and on the last day of the session this enfeebled and inefficient measure was finally adopted by both Houses. We have no dezire, at present, to criticise further the action of Congress, especially of the Senate, in this unpardon-able failure to do something decisive for the encouragement of American manufactures, and the general financial interests. In a policy which began by raising the tax pon Coal, and increasing it upon Iron, it was impossible to place much confidence. A separate bill to increase the duty upon imported Wool passed the House, just before adjournment, but the Senate wasted no time in laying on the table. Congress has made little change in the tariff it found imposed, and we suppose we should be gratefulfor even this small measure of wisdom.

Other financial legislation of importance was too much neglected. The Loan bill was considered in the House, and in its original shape defeated March 16. On the 23d it passed by 83 to 53, and April 9 was adopted in the Sen ate by a large majority. The Committee of Ways and Me us, February 1, reported a bill to Fund the National Debt, which was subsequently cut down and changed so that it was necessary to change the very title. The Bankrapt bill, a very important measure, which, if passed, would have been of immeasurable benefit to the country, was approved by the House as early as May, but the Senate objecting to the entire principle of the bill, postponed it till December. A more gratifying feature of the financial action of Congress was the pas-sage of the Internal Revenue bill in June, by which at least \$100,000,000 of taxes per annum were repealed. A stronger evidence of the wealth and re-sources of the country could not be given than that this was accomplished a little more than a year after the end of the war, and with a debt of thousands of millions unpaid. Had this removal of direct taxes been accompanied with a more stringent protective tariff, we should have been better satisfied. But Congress proceeded from mistake to mistake. July 18, the Senate resolved to ncrease the pay of its officers and employes, while, May 25, the dangerous bill to equalize soldiers bounties passed the House by a nearly unanimous vote. These two measures were destined to serve each other The Senate defeated the Bounty bill, July well. 24, and the House, two days after, refused to con cur in the bill to increase salaries. On the last day of the Session, a Conference Committee tacked both of these propositions to the Civil Appropriation bill and the House, protesting against increasing its wages, voted for the bill for the sake of the soldiers' bounties, while the Senate, protesting against the bounties, approved the bill for the sake of its salaries. This pleasant little arrangement, which was carried out irrespective of party, was signed by the President, and is now another proof that two wrongs, so far from making one right, make each other the more monstrous.

Congress, May 30, finally passed the bill to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication between the several States-a jwise and important measure, which ought to do much to destroy the monopolies that rob the people. A bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States was adopted. The Army bill, giving us a large military force, was adopted at the end of the session. River and Harbor improvements were authorized, but a much needed measure to protect the banks of the Mississipp from inundation was defeated. The Neutrality bill, which rights of citizens, etc., apportioning representation sel repealed the old laws by which the United States bound cording to population, but reducing the basis of represen- herself to an extreme neutrality, which no rival nation oblation when the elective franchise was denied to male served, was passed in the House, but in the Senate con-

gress, requesting the President to report if any American citizens in Ireland were held illegally imprisoned, asking him to interfere in behalf of the Fenians in Canada, and recommending that all prosecutions in the United States Courts against Fenians should be stopped.

What may be called the personal business of Congres has several interesting points. When the session began carried out in the bill creating the titles of General in the Army, and Admiral in the Navy-honors intended by Congress for Grant and Farragut-who were foon afterward insted by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. The right of John P. Stockton of New-Jersey to a seat in the Senate, was disputed in March, and on the 23d he was declared entitled to his place, by a close vote of 22 to 21, Mr. Stockton voting for himself. This led to a very exciting debate, and Mr. Stockton finally yielded to the arguments against his right to vote in his own case, when he was unscated, March 27, by 22 to 21. It was supposed that New-Jersey, which had so thoroughly indorsed the Union policy, would send a Radical Senator at once An election was prevented by the treachery of James M. Scovel, Speaker of the New-Jersey Senate, who, electedas a Radical, and distinguished above all men in the State for the loudness of his professions of fidelity to his party, soized the first opportunity to oppose it. Every Union me ber of the New-Jersey Legislature opposed Mr. Scovel, but having the decisive vote he refused to allow an election and the intention of the Union party to send Alexander G. Cattell-one of the best men in the State-to the United States Senate was defeated. The expulsion of Mr. Scovel from the councils of his own party, and the confidence of any party-even that he had treacherously served-followed as a matter of course. The death of Solomon Foot, Senator from Vermont, occurred March 28, and George F. Edmonds was elected his successor. July 11, Senator Lane of Kansas died-a suicide Both Houses paid their tribute of respect to the memory of Licut.-Gen. Scott. James Humphreys, Representative from New-York, died June 16, and the usual tribute of respect was paid. A painful duty was imposed on the House, in June, by an attack made by Mr. Roussean of Kentucky upon Mr. Grinnell of Iowa for words spoken in debate. The special committee appointed to consider this breach of privilege reported in favor of the expulsion of Mr. Rosseau, but the House contented itself with a vote of censure Mr. Rousseau, however, signified his intention to resign. Another personal matter of importance to Mr. McDougail and a few others was the Senate resolution forbidding the sale of whisky in the Capitol.

Congress voted to admit two new States to the Union The bill to admit Colorado was vetoed by the President May 25th, upon grounds which we think insufficient. July 27th, Nebraska was declared a State by Congress, but the President has thus far withheld his approval. April 19th, the House adopted a resolution of inquiry whether Jefferon Davis was guilty of inciting assassination, as charged by President Johnson. The report of the Special Committee on the subject was made July 27th, and has been

too recently before our readers to need much comment. The course of the Democratic minority in Congress reflected little credit on its ability. Its members early dis tinguished themselves by factious opposition to measures they were powerless to defeat, and by propositions and arguments which called forth the derision of the people. In February we find Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, originally elected as a Republican, but long since a deserter from his constituency, declaring that the war is a failure unless the Rebel States were at once admitted. In March, Garrett Davis advised the President to declare a convention of the Congressional minority, and the Rebel claimants of seats, the true Congress, and to enforce its legisla tion by the military power. Mr. Kogers of New-Jersey, the well-known leader of the Democratic party in the House, was in favor of taxing national securities, and Mr. Chanler, the equally well-known follower, had the andacity, in May, to offer a series of resolutions indoming the President, denouncing Congress as wicked, revolutionary, malignant, and mischievons. For this inparty, in both Houses, Mr. Raymond of New-York attracting great attention by his ingonuity in voting on both sides of the great questions considered. Dixon, Van Winkle, Willey and Delano are among the others, who, elected to Congress by the Union party, were, throughou the session, generally ready to vote with its opponents. Of these gentlemen, however, the Union majority was in little fear, but a more serious cause for uneasiness was the attitude of the President. The call for the National Johnson Convention, June 25, to meet at Phil-

in August, resulted in the resignation of Postmaster Dennison from the Cabinet, July 11, followed and recently by that of Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior. Warned by these resignations, and anticipating a sweeping removal of Union men from Government offices after Congress had adjourned, and the appointment of Copperheads to their places, a Union caucus was held in July, to devise measures to prevent these evils. siding officers to summon Congress during the recess was, however, defeated, and Congress in adjourning has left the country to the Executive-limited, fortunately, by the laws it framed, and, without his consent, estab-

On the 28th of July, after a session of eight months Congress adjourned. For its fidelity to the great principles of the Union party, its boldness and success in asserting them, it deserves the thanks of the country. Never had the National Legislature such mighty work to -never had it been surrounded with such perils and temptations. It is true that the XXXIXth Congress failed to insist upon impartial suffrage, but its legislation must end in the destruction of all proscription on account of race or color. With all its faults this Congress has bravely and successfully defended the principles for which the war was fought, and without it for a bulwark the gains of the war would unquestionably be swept away.

The Bounty Bill to Feil.

The following is the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors who served in the late war against the Slaveholder's Rebellion, as it finally passed both Houses of Con

soldiers and sailors who served in the late war against the Staveholder's Rebellion, as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

SEC. 1. Bs it cuacted, Ac., That to each and every soldier who callisted into the army of the United States after the 17th day of April. 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and naving served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of \$100, and no more; and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents in the order named of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of discase or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of \$100 hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That to each and every soldier who united into the Army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, during the Rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who has received, or is shart led to receive, from the United States under existing laws a bounty of \$50 and no more, and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States or of discase or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of \$50, hereby authorized; provided that any soldier who has forfeited, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned, exchanged, or given away, his final discharge papers, or any control in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty he shall be required under the pains

General Sherman's Movements.

Gen. Sherman arrived at the Kennard House this morning. He leaves for Washington te-morrow morning, via

The Snengerfest.

CAVE CITY, Ky., July 29.—The Saengerfest wound up to-day with a grand excursion to Mammoth Cava. Quietly.

Owing to a disarrangement of the programme by those in charge of the cave, the concert did not come off, but there was an abundance of extensione, vocal, and instrumental music,

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

THE SCENE IN BOTH HOUSES DESCRIBED.

The Hon. O. H. Browning Confirmed Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary Harlan's Letter of Resignation.

General Dix Confirmed Minister to the Hague.

Capture of a Kidnapping Slaver at Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1866. THE CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS.

Yesterday (Saturday), at half-past 4 o'clock, the Thirty-ninth Congress closed its First Session. On Friday, the House began its Evening Session at helf-past 7 and continued it through the whole night, not adjourning until about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. Until midnight on Friday, the Capitol building presented a truly magnificent sight. The recent rains had cooled the atmosphere, which, with a rull moon shining, made the night exceedingly agreeable for the event. The building was crowded by visitors, walking from Senate to House through the lobbies, stopping in the rounds to take a

look at the pictures and statuary. The galleries of the House were filled, at least one-third of the occupants being ladies. The question of modifying the test-oath, in order to enable a man who had once descrited his country and joined its enemies to take a seat in the American Congress, occupied the attention of the House. Most of the evening, the debate was long and interesting; and how could it have been otherwise, when such men as Roscoe Conkling of New York and Judge Shella barger of Onio were the principal participators?

About midnight the test onth matter was disposed of, and

the business commenced to drag and get dull. In a half as hour there were not more than 50 persons in the galleries. There was apparently nothing for the House to do; but at 12 p. m., when a member moved to adjourn, the Speaker rem him that three Conference Committees were hard at work on important bills, and if the House should adjourn the bills would be lost. So the members had to remain, and await the reports of the Committees. Notwithstanding the monotony of the proceedings very few members were absent from their seats. It was like waiting for the train.

As it neared I o'clock, the sofas around the room were filled with sleepy members. About this time, however, Mr. Rice of Maine called up the bill to admit the Territory of Nebraska into the Union as a State. This was an important question, so the sofas were emptied of their sleepers that a full vote might be had. Stevens and Kelley of Pennsylvania objected to the Territory becoming a State because its Constitution atimated that ours is only a white man's government. The debate was short, the previous question being demanded, and

the bill passed by a close vote. Again the proceedings became monotonous. Nearly an hour more expired before a Conference Committee reported. In a few minutes the sofas were again filled, the previous set of sleepers giving way to a new one. Several members had grown hungry and had tea and toast brought from the restaurants below to their sents, the hole in the wall having en aboltshed; naught but lemonade was drunk. A number of the members were gathered in groups discussing the prospects of a reflection. Old Thad. Stevens was in his seat, his shirt coilir off and shirt bosom open, and wide awake too. He is a member of one of the Conference Committees, and was awaiting enziously for the reports to come in. Judge Bingham paced the airles very little, while stopping to have a chat with a member. Kasson and Coukling seemed to be the only members who were working. Gen. Paine sat quietly trying to get a nap, while Raymond, wearing an anxious look, kept running to and fro. He and Delano of Ohio are the sole representatives of a party in the House who tolk one way and ther and always seem as though their consciences

troubled them. Judge Spalding had quite & chat with Col. Cooper, a Tennet. see members at weather and with both feet up on

ous deals, ian had only one toot up, while a number of other sat in positions I cannot describe; at last Wright had read a resolution about raising the salary of the fireman in the engine whom he thought left out in the cold. Tellers were ordered, and the vote stood 165 to 45. A member wanted to know if there was a quorum present. Schonek got fanny, too, and offered a resolution that the pages be put on an equal footfor with Cabinet ministers. On this motion tellers were ortered, and Phil. Johnson moved that the tellers be allowed a

Thus affairs went on, until about 2 a.m., when the report of the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill was in New-Orleans, Mobile and New-York are implicated in the brought in. The Committee had agreed to strike out the soldiers' bounty clause. A debate sprung up, and the House manifested a disposition to insist on having the bounty clause retained, and it was decided by a large majority, and another Conference Committee was ordered.

The report of the Committee on the Army bill had by this time been made, Gen. Schenck having it in charge. Thus matters continued until 7 o'clock on Saturday mornian, when the Civil Appropriation, including a new Bounty bill, was

agreed to and passed.

At 11 a. m. the House again met and a joint resolution to postpone the time of adjournment to 4:30 p. m., was passed.
All legislation was practically at an end, but Congress had to
remain in session to wait until various bills that had been passed were engrossed and given to the President to sign. The latter individual with his secretaries were at the Capitol all day. The House was very full and members did not exhibit any fatigue from having no sleep the previous evening.
Until hearly 1 o'clock the time was consumed in hearing a
speech from Thad. Stevens on the position of affairs at the

South. There being nothing to do a recess was taken until o'clock, when the House met, but after sitting about 10 min utes, again took a regiss until 4. At about 10 minutes after 4 retary of the Senate appeared and announced that the Senate had appointed a Committee to await on the President and inform him that that body was ready to adjourn. A Committee on the part of the House was then apppointed for the

same purpose.

By this time the galleries were crowded, and matters were taking an interesting turn. Members on the floor were going around among each other, bidding one another good-bye. A spirit of good feeling seemed to exist. To look on the parting scene on the floor of a House, one could not fail to realise that whatever the partical feeling of the members, their personal relations are of the most cordial character. Even Ray mond could not help looking surprised; and I have no doubt he was wishing that Gen Paine had not frightened him into writing that foolish letter. Le Blond and Niblack, both Ultra-Democrats, shook hands with such Radiculs as Thad, Stevens and Gen. Banks.

Sam. Randall, a Democrat, from Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution of thanks to Speaker Colfax. Raymond took the chair, and of course the resolution was unanimously adopted. Soon Mr. Morrill returned and announced that the President hed no further communications to make.

The time had arrived, and Mr. Colfax rose and, for the last

time during the first session of the present Congress, brought down the little mallet on his desk. In an instant all was stillness, and the Speaker in a short address thanked the Hous for their appreciation of his services and the courtest with which they had abided his decisions. Concluding with a part-ing farewell, he declared the House adjourned sine dis. The members immediately commenced to depart, continuing

the shaking of hands and bidding adieu as they passed out. In ten minutes all was quietness. Nearly every one had left, and the flags that wave over the two Houses, as a signal that they are in session, were hauled down, not to be raised again until the first Monday in December, at least I hope not.

Two-thirds of the members have already left for their homes

By to-morrow there will be scarcely a member here. CLOSING SCRIES IN THE SENATE ON PRIDAY NIGHT.

After an executive session of three hours the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business, and the resumed the consideration the doors, was that of Mr. Poland declaring Mr. Patterson duly qualified to take his seat. This led to debate, which draw a characteristic speech from Mr.
Wade, in the course of which the Tennessee Senator came in for some caustic remarks respecting his conduct during the tebellion. It was evident that most of those who oppose admission of W. Patterson did so because they feared that to do otherwise would be to establish a precedent which might lead to dangerous consequences in the future. It was asserted by some that the Vice President of the late Confederacy might one day present himself, willing to take the oath, on the ground that he, like Mr. Patterson, was opposed to the Rebellion, for a while, at least. The vote on Poland's resolution was unexwhile, at least. The vote on Poland's resolution was unexpectedly large, most people having doubts whether a majority in his favor could be obtained. At 11 o'clock this morning, on the motion of Reverly Johnson, Mr. Patterson was duly sworn in, taking the iron-clad oath without any apparent mental reservation. The bounty question led to a lively discussion, smacking largely of personality, between Messrs.

Which date the regignation of the Hon. Jas. Harlan is to take effect.

The Hon. John A, Dix. of New York, to be Minister Resident at the Hagne, in place of Daniel E, Sickles, declined.

P. Haloning, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioners of Wisconsin, to be Commissioners of the United States to the Commissioners on the part of the United States to the Paris Linibition in 1891—Louis Agassis, of Massachusgits;

ful conduct. Mr. McDougal took upon himself the task of vindicating the honor of the Senate, and called Mr. Wilson to vindicating the nonor of the Senate, and caused Mr. When we order for saying that its proceedings were diagraceful. Mr. Fessenden warmed up on the subject, and denounced the equalization solution with warmth and carnestness, as something to which the people of the country would not give their assent, when informed of its true character and inevitable re-sult. He believed there were others beside the soldiers to be consulted in this matter. He believed the mass of the people, of whom the soldiers were a part, but only a part, ought to be heard from. The effect of Mr. Fessenden's appeal was to defeat the bounty scheme and carry the conference report through the Senate, but word soon came back that the House had disagreed to it. It is esserted that if the Senate had been willing to abandon the increased componsation of Congressmen, the House would have agreed to abandon the bounty scheme. The result of the quarrel between the two establishments was to get both pro-positions attached to the bill. Mr. Sherman is of opinion that it will take at least \$70,000,000 to carry out the bounty proposition as finally agreed upon. Most of the night hours were spent by the Senate in executive session. The doors were closed and opened four different times between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. Indian treaties consumed most of the time. At 7 a. m. the Senate came out of a long executive session and voted a receas until 9 o clock. The time was found too short. however, for the tired and drowsy Senstors, and at its expira-tion but two members beside the President pro tem-wers on hand, and it was found accessary to take another hour of graze. Business was resumed at 10 o'clock, and we might have imagined from the length at which some questions were debated that the adjournment was yet a month off, instead of two hours according to their existing resolutions. Mr. Wade made a persistent effort to get up the Wool Tariff bill recently from the House, but he had to give way at last to Mr. Fessenden's opposition, which was based upon the ground that the measure had not received that consideration at the hands of the Finance Committee which its importance demanded. The Fenian question next received some attention on a resolution to grant the use of a public building for meetings having in view the liberation of Ireland. Revendy Johnson and Mr. Guthrie remonstrated against the resolution a calculated to provoke bitter feelings across the water, while Messrs. Howe and Nye, expressed themselves as having little fear of the offended mejesty of Britain before their eyes, and still less cause to be too scrupulous on the subject of neutrality. Still another executive session was held at two o'clock, for the purpose of clearing the dockets of all appointments. When this was concluded, and it was found there was no legislative business to transact. Messrs. Doolittle and Howe occupied the remainder of the session in a wrangle about Wisconsin politics. Mr. Doolittle repeated what he had said so often, and what he cannot make a speech without saying, it seems—how the whole world is up in arms against him, how he is being ersecuted and slandered and villified for no other crime than that he will be a Union man in spite of all that can be said and done against him. He dwelt with great earnestness upon the

his many sufferings for the cause of truth-the curtain dropped in the Senate chamber at 4:30 p. m. No Congress for many years has adjourned with so little un finished important business, and in so quiet a manner. It was discovered at 4:20 p. m. on Saturday, that no provision had been made for the pay of the House Chaplain. A bill was prepared, passed by the House and Senate, and approved by the President, in twenty minutes, w'ich is probably the quickest legislation over enacted by Congress. The President and the entire Cabinet were in the President's room at the Capite from about 10; until 4; A very large amount of business was transacted and everything smoothly finished. Nothing was lost for want of clerical duty in either branch.

great fact that he had saved the Union party from annihila

tion in Wisconsin last Fall, and for the sixth time during the

sesssion told his auditors what a satisfaction it was to know

that his was not the first case in which men had crucified their

Savior. On such a scene-the martyr of Wisconsin recounting

SECRETARY HARLAN'S RESIGNATION. The following is a copy of Secretary Harlan's letter

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1856. }

To the President: Having heretofore informed you of my addiness to withdraw from the Cabinet when it might accord with your pheasure and convenience to name my successor, and, in pursuance of an understanding arrived at in a recent interview. I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect upon the 1st day of September next. In this severing my official connection with your administration, I would do injustice to my own feelings were I not to present my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me by you during my term of service.

Praying that the Supreme Ruler of nations may bless you with health and vigor to endure the arduous labor incident to your high position, and wisdom to carry into effect such wise measures of policy as Congress may devise to secure the domestic peace and national unity. have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient ** creat.

CONPRIMATION OF SECRETARY BROWNING.

CONFRMATION OF SECRETARY BROWNING.

The Senate during Friday night confirmed the nomluation of the Hon. O. H. Browning to be Secretary of the It.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER-KIDNAPPING PREEDMEN. Information has been record at the Navy Depart ment of the capture of a slaver in Pensacola Bay, Pla., by the United States sloop Augustine, having on board 150 freedmen-secured at Mobile, Ala., and bound for Cube. The system has been to callst colored isborers about Mobile, run them up the railroad to Greenville, Ala., switch on to the Pensacols road. and run down to a plantation in Florida, near the Escalable River, place the negroes upon flat-boats, float down to tidewater, ship them on board sloops, and, passing by Pensacola gain the sea, and land their human freight in slavery. Parties

The Bounty bill, as originally reported by Senator Wilson, was moved in the House as an amendment to the Omnious bill, and was passed. In the Conference Committee this was thrown out, and the Committee failed to agree. Mr. Wilson then moved that the new Committee of Conference be instructed to accede to the proposition of the House, modified so as to pay a bounty of execute and three years' men only who had served two years, widows and heirs of such men to receive it the same as though the full term had been served. This was further modified by the Committee of Conference. By confirming the payment of \$100 to men who had served three years and their widows, minor children, and parents, and \$50 to two-years' men who had received \$50 and no more. Mr. Wilson had a hard fight to get any Bounty bill passed at all; and what has been done, though not satisfactory to him, is mainly owing to his firmness in contending as he did. His

THE BOUNTY BILL IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM.

original proposition would have been more satisfactory to the soldiers, but the Senate would not accept that. His last propossil would also have been more popular with the two and three-years, men, as it gave the n \$100, but the Conference The Bounty Bill will take out of the Treasury seventy mil

lions; but Paymaster Brice considers its provisions so imper fect that it will be some time before any are paid. PROMOTIONS.

The Senate has been very liberal, in connection with

the Executive Department, in bestowing brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, the honors having been conferred for services as far back as the first battle of Bull Run. In some cases no less than three brevets have been given these complimentary promotions, which do not carry extra pay, nor are they altogether confined to fighting men. Re-cruiting, Commissary, and Quartermaster officers and those who have performed duty in various other branches, and some possessing military titles, but who never even wore the army uniform, have been similarly breveted. On the last day of the sussion of Congress the Senate confirmed in gross over 200 bre vets, from Major-Generals down to First Lieutenauts, in addi tion to the 1,000 heretofore sanctioned by that body.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Major-Gen. Wright, commanding the Department of Texas, has usued a general order stating that as informa-tion had reached him to the effect that some of the persons chosen at the late election claim to enter without any authority upon the duties of their office, he orders that the commanding officers of districts, posts and detachments, shall in no way recognise them as officers, but shall continue to support the provisional government, and the officers appointed under if, until such time as that government shall be discontinued by an order from the President of the United States. CONFIRMATION RECALLED.

The confirmation of Mr. Joseph J. Wilson to the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office was re-called on Friday night. Mr. Wilson will, however, be appointed by the President to perform these duties until next

Brig.-Gen. E. W. Smith, Adjutant to Gen. Terry rdered to join his regiment, 15th Infantry, stationed at Vieks burg, received to-day, by the special request of Gons. Gran and Terry, countermanding orders from the Department; and returns again to the scenes of Virginia. Gen. Smith assumed this role on the muster-out of Gen. Hawley, now Governor o Connecticut, and has performed its arduous duties with signa ability.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. The Senate during Friday night confirmed the fol-

The Hon. Orville H. Browning, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Interior on and effer the lat day of September, 1866, at which date the regignation of the Hon. Jas. Harlan is to take effect.

James H. Browne, New York; J. P. Lesley, Pennsylvan Henry Freiling, Oregon: John P. Kennedy, Maryland; W. Ilam Slade, Otho; John Ericsson, New York; Samuel B. Re gles, New York; J. Lawrence Smith, Kentucky; Heary Aligny, Michigan. Wilson and Fessenden. The former gentleman characterized the action of Congress in increasing the pay of its own mem-bers and denying the asked for bounty to soldiers, as disgrace-

Aligny, Michigan.

Collectors of Cantonis - John Cross, for the District of Markie Lead, Mass, and Patrick E. Connor for the District of Montana and Idaho.

Surecyor of Customs-W. C. Wagley, for the port of Valasco, Callector of Internal Revenue-Frederick A. Sawyer, of Charleston, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of South Carolina.

Supersising Inspector of Steambouts-For the Sixth District James Guthrie.

James Guinrie.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—Melansthon W. Hubbell of Toledo, for the Teuth Collection District of Ohio.

Thomas T. Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War.

United States Marshals—Andrew Hickenloper, Southern District of Ohio, and C. W. Read for the Northern District of California.

California.

Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts. Chas. P. Eames of the District of Columbia, and William Johnson of Ohlo, to be Commissioners under the Act of Congress to provide for the ravision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United
States.

The Senate confirmed unanimously on Saturus, ven. T. T. Eckert to be Assistant Secretary of War. All Brevets an othermilitary appointments sent to the Senate were acted apour. None were left over. Most of them were confirmed. It is understood that Judge Keliog of Illinois will soon b

appointed Indian Agent, vice Coolie, to be removed.

Some of the best lawyers in Congress are of the opinion that when vacancies occur during the session of the Senate, and are not filled by appointment and confirmation before the ad-journment of the Senate, they cannot be filled until the Senate again meets and confirms the nomination; also, that while a nomination is before the Senate and indisposed of, the Presi dent cannot do anything if the Senate adjourn without acting Should any attempt be made to give offices to persons in con-flict with these views, it is most likely that courts will be appealed to; but, as the Resident is supposed to entertain these same views, it is probable he will not designe from the cus

NO NOMINATION FOR NAVAL OFFICER. It was telegraphed here late on Friday night, on what has heretofore always proved to be good authority, that Col. Ludjow had been appointed Naval Officer for the port of New-York; but on particular inquiry on Saturday it was ascertained that no such appointment has yet been made

The Tribune Enlarged. Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE TRIB UND has been increased more than one quarter, the price well remain the same.

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SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUNK.

DAILT TRIBUAR.

MARRIED.

HOOTH—RICHARDS—At Farmington, Conn., on Thursday, 526th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Porter, David B. Booth, esq., of Dabury, Conn., to Miss Julia A., only daughter of the late Rev. John Richards, D. D., of Hanover, N. H. HALL—CAMPBELL—At Bordentown, N. L.—os Sunday, the FR inst., by the Rev. Dr. Ewell, Mr. Josef Hall, jr., to Miss Mar Campbel, both of this city. No cards.

LONG—In Jersey City, on Sunday, 29th Inst., Charles H., only chills of Henry S. and Mary H. Long, aged I year, I month and 28 days to the following the fine of th

John C. Checaman. No. 240 Fifth-ave., Hannah Matlack, daughter of the lite White Matlack, in the 8tth year of her age. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Third day, at 10 o clock a. m., at No. 240 Fifth-ave., without further institution.

McCOLLOM-On Saturday, July 28, Mary Ann Cutler, George W. McCollom, and niece of the late Hou. William of Boston.

McCOLLOM—On Saturday, July 23, Mary Ann Culter, wide of George W. McCollom, and nice of the late Hon. Wrilliam Appleton of Borton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to atlend her funeral, on Tuesday atternoon, the Jist inst., at 19 o'clock, from her residence, No. 13 b'fishers, without firther invitation.

PURDY—In this city, on Saturday, 23 inst., of consumption, Melinda Angalia, "chart dupplies of Melinds and the late Augustus Furdy, in the 18th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place on Tuesday, first inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., from No. 60! West Twenty-thirded, cor. Ninthère. The remains will be taken to White Flaims for interment, on Wednesday, by the 9 a. m. train fress Twenty-diathets, and Fourthers.

SHOTWELL—In this city, on Sunday. 29th inst., Grack, widow of Abraham Shotwell, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence. No. 218 West Twenty-eighth et., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH—On Seturday, July 28, Miss Eiles Smith, aged 11 years, danglater of widow Margaret Smith of this city.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend hee funeral, from No. 11 University-place, corner of Eighthets, this (Monday) afternoch, at 4 o'clock, precisely.

PENCE—On Smithy evening, July 29, Catherine Mitchel, wife of Arnet Spence.

SPENCE—On Sunday evening, July 29, Catherine Mitabel, wife of Amot Spence.

Amot Spence.

Amot Spence.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the function. Tuesday, at 3 o'clock p. m., from her late that the family of the following Specking, E. D.

Olasgowe, including a property of the family of the

second-st., and Madison-ave. VLSON—Soddenly, at Star Landing, New-Jersey, on Friday, July 27, Franklin Wilson of this city. Is remains were interred at Woodbridge, New Jersey.

Special Notices.

New Edition Ready this Morning. gross, reducing taxation and amending previous Laws.

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TAX LAW, previous to the appearance of any other edition, we shall have ready this morning, a NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION. cinted from the Official Copy, word for word, line for line, page for tar-paying public can at once see how their interests are affected the, recent important changes. Large octave pamphlet, over

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fancy goods dealers. Try it once, and you will use no other F. C. WELLS & Co., N. Y., GENERAL AGENTS. It is said that the road of perdition is a "broad way;"

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NURSERY SWING and Baby Tender, 63 15.

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Glorious News: Bounty Bill Passed! Soldiers, Sallors Widows and Heirs, call, bring your papers and get your meney at the Army and Navy Bank, 39 Mercer-st. N. Y. M. J. HIGGINS & Ca Wigs., Toupees and Ornamental Hair-First quality hair dye and hair dyeing. Black or Brown, all shades at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

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